

# **LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY MOSLEM FIGURES IN SPEECH**

## **THESIS**



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AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY MOSLEM FIGURES IN SPEECH

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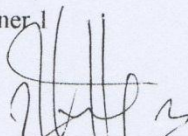
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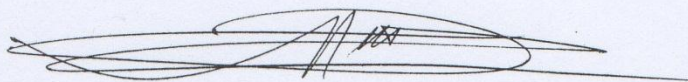
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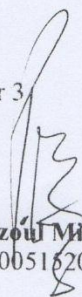
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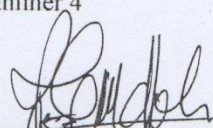
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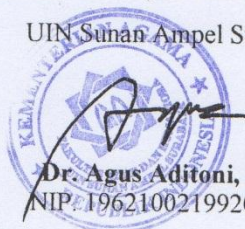


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## ABSTRACT

Maulana, E. (2019). *Language Style Used by Moslem Figures in Speech*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah. M. Pd

**Key words:** Language style, function of language, utterance

This research discusses the language style used by Moslem figures in speeches. The researcher uses speech because the previous researchers are mostly analyzing language style in the movie, advertisement, and social media. The aims of this research are to describe kinds of language styles in the utterances that are used by Moslem figures and to find out the function of language styles used by the Moslem figures.

In this research, the researcher applied the descriptive qualitative design. The data were taken from the utterances in the video of Moslem figures speech. The video was taken from YouTube. The main theory to analyze the data is taken from Martin Joos books entitled "*The Style of Five Clock*". In his books, he explains five styles of language, there are Frozen, Formal, Consultative, Casual, Intimate styles. The researcher also analyze the functions of language in language style that he found using Roman Jakobson explanation. In Jakobson's explanation there are six types of functions, there are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, and poetic.

The result of this research, the researcher analyzed 55 data of language style in the Moslem figures' utterances. The researcher found out as many as formal style 36,2%, frozen style 30,77%, casual style 27,15%, and consultative style 4,43%. And also the researcher analyze 45 data of functions of language style appear in Moslem figures' speeches. The highest frequency are expressive, referential, and phatic functions in Sadiq Khan's formal style by percentage 22,2%. The next are expressive, referential, phatic, and metalinguistic functions in Ahmed Deedat's frozen style by percentage 19,98%. The next are directive, and referential functions in Ahmed Deedat's formal style by percentage 13,32%. Followed by referential function in Zakir Naik's frozen style; expressive and referential functions in Ahmed Deedat's casual style, by percentage 11,1%.

## ABSTRAK

Maulana, E. (2019). *Gaya Bahasa yang Digunakan oleh Tokoh-Tokoh Islam dalam Pidato*. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah. M. Pd

**Kata kunci:** Gaya bahasa, fungsi bahasa, ucapan

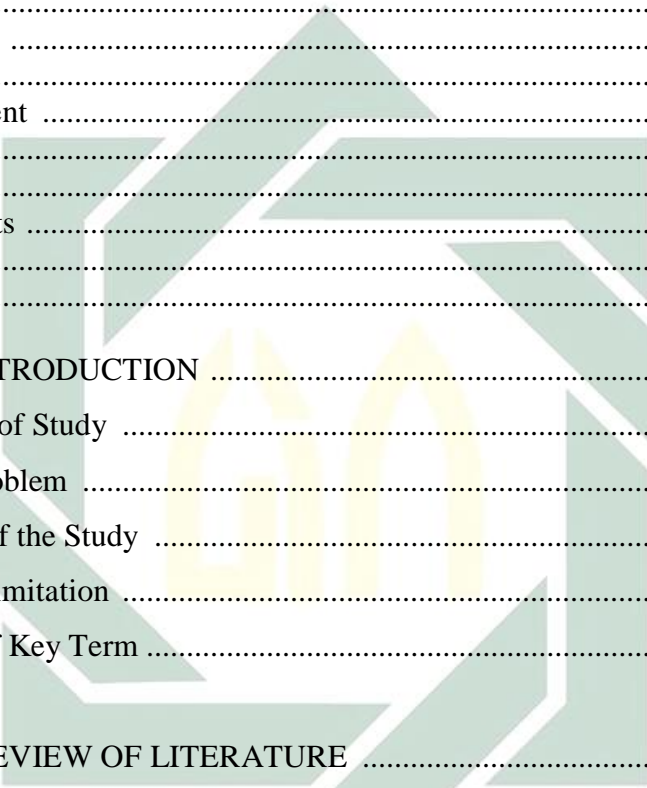
Penelitian ini membahas gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh muslim dalam pidato. Peneliti memilih pidato karena peneliti-peneliti sebelumnya sebagian besar menganalisis gaya bahasa di film, iklan, dan media sosial. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis gaya bahasa dalam ucapan yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh muslim dan untuk mengetahui fungsi gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh Muslim.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menerapkan desain deskriptif kualitatif. Data diambil dari ucapan dalam video pidato tokoh-tokoh Muslim. Video itu diambil dari YouTube. Teori utama untuk menganalisis data diambil dari buku Martin Joos yang berjudul *"The Style of Five Clock"*. Dalam bukunya, ia menjelaskan lima gaya bahasa, ada gaya Frozen, Formal, Consultative, Casual, Intimate. Peneliti juga menganalisis fungsi bahasa dalam gaya bahasa yang ia temukan menggunakan penjelasan Roman Jakobson. Dalam penjelasan Jakobson ada enam jenis fungsi, ada expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, dan poetic.

Hasil penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis 55 data gaya bahasa dalam ucapan tokoh-tokoh Muslim. Peneliti menemukan gaya formal 36,2%, gaya frozen 30,77%, gaya casual 27,15%, dan gaya consultative 4,43%. Dan juga peneliti menganalisis 45 data fungsi gaya bahasa muncul dalam pidato tokoh-tokoh Muslim. Frekuensi tertinggi adalah fungsi expressive, referential, dan phatic dalam gaya formal Sadiq Khan dengan persentase 22,2%. Berikutnya adalah fungsi expressive, referential, phatic, dan metalinguistic dalam gaya frozen Ahmed Deedat dengan persentase 19,98%. Berikutnya adalah fungsi directive, dan referential dalam gaya formal Ahmed Deedat dengan persentase 13,32%. Diikuti oleh fungsi referential dalam gaya frozen Zakir Naik; fungsi expressive dan referential dalam gaya casual Ahmed Deedat, dengan persentase 11,1%.

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# INTRODUCTION

Wardaugh (2015, p.4) states that “Language is knowledge of underlying rules and principles which allows us to produce new utterances”. Language has a potentiality to make communication successful and establish social togetherness if it is used well. If not, it will be a handicap for successful communication and interaction. Language is a tool for communication with each other and to give information to other people. Without language, human gets it difficult to interact to each other. Raharjo (2017, p.2) said that “Communication is an activity to express or deliver ideas, feeling and to give some information through an interaction. A communication does not work if it does not have meaning”. There are some ways when people communicate or give the information to other people, such as dialog, send a letter, send a short message, speech, talk show, and debate. According to the researcher, talk show and debate are also categorized as speech, because the definition of speech according to Merriam-Webster (online dictionary) is “a spoken expression of ideas, opinions, etc; that is made by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people”.

1

and sometimes even to particular activities. Sociolinguists' varieties might cover what other researchers call languages, dialects, registers, or even styles".

Language has various different styles and its style has an important role to deliver the purpose of social interaction to understand the meaning from the social communication in language. According to Rasyidin (2016, p.2), he said that by language style makes it easier to understand by whom the language is spoken.

Kusumawati (2010) states that:

Gaya bahasa *style* menjadi bagian dari diksi atau pilihan kata yang mempersoalkan cocok tidaknya pemakaian kata, frasa, atau klausa tertentu untuk menghadapi hierarki kebebasan, baik pada tataran pilihan kata secara individu, frasa, klausa, kalimat maupun wacana secara keseluruhan (p. 8).

*(Language styles become part of a diction or choice of words that question whether or not the use of certain words, phrases, or clauses to confront the language hierarchy, whether on individual terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or discourses as a whole) (p. 8).*

Wardhaugh (2015) states that:

When choosing a style, people can speak very formally or very informally, the choice of word being governed by circumstances. Ceremonial occasions almost invariably require very formal speech, public lectures somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversations between intimates on matters of little importance may be extremely informal and casual (p. 52).

Adhalina (2011, p.12) states that a person interacts with others, it must occur a communication. Their communication influenced by the circumstance or the social context in which they may have different styles of language depending on situation and condition of its social context.



The second previous study is from Yusuf Raharjo (2017) entitled “*Language Style Used in Line Conversation*”. His thesis analyzes about language style used by female and male users in social media application, Line. And the result shows that casual style is the most used by female and male user while chatting used Line application.

Then the forth previous study is Tiara K Pasaribu's journal. Her journal entitled "*The Analysis Of Language Style On The Campaign Speech Of Barack*

*Obama*". The aim of her study is to find the dominant language style in the speech of Barack Obama. The result of her findings is she found three language styles which appear in Obama's speech, there are frozen, formal, and casual styles. But the most dominant is formal style.

The last previous researcher is Diyah Rohmatul Lailiyah (2018). Her research is about language style that used by main character in movie entitled “*Legally Blonde*” by Amanda Brown. The result from her research is from the frequency of language style that appears, in her research the dominant style is formal style, because in her research the participant and the setting influences the main character to more used formal style.

From five previous research that have been mentioned, all of them applied Martin Joos (1976) theory. But the object that recent had been analyzed is various. There are some researches using media social media, movie, and speech as the research object. In case, from several variations of language style object that has been analyzed, the researcher interest to analyze the language style in speech, especially speech of Moslems figure.

There are many Moslems figures that are famous around the world. Some of them give an influence in the certain circumstances such as politic, education, or entertainment. In this research, the researcher analyzed four speech videos of Moslem figures such as Muhammad Ali, Sadiq Khan, Zakir Naik, and Ahmed Deedat.

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In this paper, the researcher analyzes the language style of the above-mentioned figures, to know language style used by the Moslems.

Sadiq Khan, Zakir Naik, and Ahmed Deedat, described the language style. The contribution of this research

## 1.4 Scope and Limitation

## 1.5 Definition of Key Term

- [illegible]



(multilingual) societies in a particular region so there language deviation contains in it (Latifah, 2017, p. 96)

- 3. Speech** : a spoken expression of ideas, opinions, etc., that is created by someone who is speaking in front of a group of people (Merriam-Webster)
- 4. Talk show** : a radio or television program in which well-known persons are engaged in discussions or are interviewed (Merriam-Webster)
- 5. Debate** : a regulated discussion of a proposition between two matched sides (Merriam-Webster)
- 6. Moslem Figures** : in this research moslem figures refers to Muhammad Ali, Zakir Naik, Sadiq Khan, and Ahmed Deedat.

## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the types of language style and the function of language style. The first thing to discuss is about the language style that include into language variation, because it is related to the user and how the language used.

## 2.1 Language Variation

According to Holmes (2013) he said that:

Language varies according to its uses as well as its users, according to where it is used and to whom, as well as according to who is using it. The addressees and the context affect our choice of code or variety, whether language, dialect or *style* (p. 239)

Latifah, Saddhono, and Wardhani (2017) stated that:

Language variations occur in bilingual or multilingual societies in a particular region so there language deviation contains in it. This will only happen if there is interaction. Existing social interaction is due to talk activity between speakers and speech partners. The social interaction activities as aforementioned are occurring in various milieu, including social domains such as markets, schools, hospitals, supermarkets, to special places like home (p. 96).

Language variations do not only happen because to factors such as social class of the user, ethnic group, age and gender, but also the social context where it is used as a place, purpose, subject, etc. Although a language is used by the same user, in different situations and purposes, a variety language that is used will differ.

## 2.2 Language Style

Language style is the way how someone talks to another person or in public, and it is depend on the context of their conversation. In the definition of language variation it is categorized into the user, and how it used. Raharjo (2017) said that “it is important to pay attention on certain aspect of language variation of language style to achieve successful and fluent communication” (p. 10)

The italic sentence from the dialog above is included as frozen style, because it is taken from Al Qur'an, the verse of the holy book, even the translation are unchangeable, and no person that able to change the word or the meaning.

Formal style is a complete sentences standard for work, business, and academic. The formal is an undisturbed one way participation of speech and writing, and often using technical vocabulary.

Example: Mr. Einstein is invited by the President of United States, Barrack Obama during the night of Thanksgiving.

**President Barrack Obama:** Mr. Einstein, please come in.



The italic sentence in the dialog above included as formal style because from the word choose that used by the speaker toward the audience. Because in the context the speakers are invited by President, so he must use the standard word that fit with it. In the sentence above the speaker using phrase “*would like*”, it is more polite than “*want to*” according to the situation of the speaker above. And we also know that Mr. Einstein saying the full name of the addressee, Mr. Barrack Obama.

### 2.2.3 Consultative

Consultative style is a formal register as used in conversation by two way participation of speech standard for work, business, and academia. In this register background technical information is provided and interruptions are allowed. Also backchannel behavior such as “uh huh” and “I see” are common.

It is used in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation, etc. It was the most operational among the other styles. One of the characteristics of consultative language is its tendency of average speed, which is higher than formal style. The consultative style sentences tend to shorter (resemble or indeed, phrase) and less well planned (tend to spontaneous). Since it is spontaneous, people tend to repeat some unnecessary words, choose the wrong word choice or use many slang or jargon. The consultative style usually appears in academic things such as college, or when discussing something.

Example: the teacher discussing about the new theory with his/her students.

**Teacher :** Guys, I guess have found new branch in biology.

**Student** : What is it?

**Teacher :** *Ummmmm*, something about multiply grow serum to the corn, but I need further research about this.

**Student :** Are you sure it is safe to consume sir/mam?

**Teacher :** *Well,* lets' find out.

The italic words in the dialog above include as consultative style because it had no meanings, and the speaker use those words such as “*well*” and “*ummmmm*” spontaneously.

### 2.2.4 Casual

Casual style is a language style which used in daily conversation with friends. The casual style is a two way participation of speech characterized by slang, ellipsis, and non-verbal assists (body language). Interruptions are very common.

It is often used in the conversation between friends or family. It is usually applied in daily conversation, in relaxed time such as when they picnic or sport, etc. It also uses colloquial words (informal words, and usually apply in daily conversation). In this style people often use slang language where the sentences tend to be shortened and the disappearing word. We usually use casual style to a friend, to a random people.

Example: Andra ask to a stranger to help him.

**Andra** : *Hi, good morning, how are you? Are you busy?*

**Stranger:** *I'm good, thanks. No I'm not busy at all.*

**Andra** : Great, can you help me, to share this flower in Indonesia independents day?

**Stranger:** *Okay, sounds great.*

The sentence in the dialog above shows the situation between the speaker and the hearer is the common or perhaps relax situation. The first speaker greets the hearer with “*hi*” word which means that it is a casual style.

### 2.2.5 Intimate

Intimate style is a communication between loved the ones. Within the private intimate, intonation is more important than wording and grammar. Incidentally, this register is also associated with the language of sexual harassment.

It is a style among intimate members of a family or friends that do not need a complete language with clear articulation. It is enough to use short utterances. Another characteristic of this style is grammar unnecessarily used here, because it can bring disorder to this intimate style. This style usually appear when we have conversation with our best friend, or to a little/older sister/brother.

Example: Agung first time meet his best friend Abdul, after Abdul back from Los Angeles.

**Agung :** *Whats up dude? Long time no see, where the hell have you been bro!?*

**Abdul :** I've to continue my study in LA, *how 'bout you?*

**Agung :** *Damn, LA man! You should take me there another time, people said a lot of beautiful girl there*

The sentence above includes as the intimate style. The speakers use the words which is indicated as intimate style such as what's up, dude, bro, where the hell, 'bout, damn, and etc. Those words often use in a conversation between lovers or girl best friend.

## 2.3 Language Function

Based on book of Roman Jakobson entitled “*Linguistics and Poetics*” (1960), there are six ways of categorizing the functions of speech:

### 2.3.1 Expressive

Sejati said that expressive function is a function in the utterances that used to express the speakers attitude to the state of affairs represented by the propositional content. It usually used for example, thanking, apologizing, and welcoming (Sejati, 2013, p. 1). But it is not only used in state of affairs, it also used in daily expression. For the example: *“I’m feeling great today”*.

### 2.3.2 Directive

Directive function is an utterance that used to ask people to do something, or commands. Directive function is frequently used in daily social interactions around us. The directive function is the common function that people around the world usually use. Example: *Clear the table.*

### 2.3.3 Referential

Referential function is an utterance that corresponds to the factor of Message and describes a situation, object or mental state. The referential function also provides the information that the speakers refers at. The descriptive statements of the referential function can consist of both exact descriptions and non-exact words. Example: “*when he read these words I think that is a best guidance*”.



### 2.3.4 Metalinguistic

Metalinguistic function is an utterance which comments on language itself.

Metalinguistic function is also a substitution of the unfamiliar word with the familiar word. Example: “if he believes that God is one, why on his book he wrote Gods?”

### 2.3.5 Poetic

Poetic function is an utterance that defining characteristic of poetry, and it expresses itself in rhyme, and usually focus on aesthetic features of language, such as a poem, an ear-catching motto, slogan. Example: “*she sells shell in the sea shore*”.

### 2.3.6 Phatic

Phatic function is an utterance that expresses solidarity and empathy with others. This function is mostly used in daily conversation. Usually it found in the greetings, and complement. Example: “*Hi, how are you, lovely day isn't it?*”

## 2.4 Moslem Figure

The explanation of a figure is a person who succeeds in the field indicated by monumental and possessing works influence on the surrounding community.

Religious figure are defined as someone who has knowledge especially in matters of interrelation in Islam, he/she is usually used as a role-model and a place of reference for others' knowledge.

There are many Moslem figures such as Muhammad Ali, Sadiq Khan, Zakir Naik, and Ahmed Deedat.



Ahmed Hoosen Deedat (1 July 1918 – 8 August 2005) was a South African writer and public speaker of Indian descent. He was best known as a Muslim missionary, who held numerous inter-religious public debates with evangelical Christians, as well as video lectures on Islam, Christianity, and the Bible. Deedat established the IPCI (Islamic Propagation Centre International), an international Islamic missionary organization, and wrote several widely distributed booklets on Islam and Christianity (Wikipedia).

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this part, the researcher shows the way to obtain the data. It is related to the research design, instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

### 3.1 Research Design

The research design used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative method. According to Bricki (2007), qualitative research is characterized by its aims, which related to understanding some aspects of social life, and its methods which (in general) generated words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis (p, 3).

Qualitative studies allowed the researchers to identify problems from the interpretations contained in objects. This qualitative study was to verify the phenomenon that happened in speech, especially, in the language style of Moslem figures.

### 3.2 Data Collection

In this section, the researcher applied two steps such as identifying the data, and then classifying the data.

### 3.2.1 Data Sources

The data are the utterances in the transcription of language style of Moslem figures, such as Muhammad Ali, Sadiq Khan, Zakir Naik, and Ahmed Deedat videos.

The data were obtained from four videos entitled:

*retire from boxing ?*

duration 7:17



### Figure 3.1 Screenshot of Muhammad Ali's Video

: [English subtitle], Does God Exist,

duration 9:15



### Figure 3.2 Screenshot of Zakir Naik's Video

3. Sadiq Khan : *Sadiq Khan's Speech to Labour Conference,*  
 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hz-BrNODVoc>) with duration  
 15:28



**Figure 3.3 Screenshot of Sadiq Khan's Video**

4. Ahmed Deedat : *is Bible the Word of God? Ahmed Deedat VS Stanley Sjoberg*  
*Debate (English Subtitle),*  
 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=71caDyA7Nqs>) with  
 duration 2:54:42



**Figure 3.4 Screenshot of Ahmed Deedat's Video**







**Table 3.1 Highlight of Language Style**

TYPE OF LANGUAGE STYLE	COLOR
Frozen	Red
Formal	Green
Consultative	Yellow
Casual	Blue
Intimate	Pink

**Table 3.2 Coding of Language Function**

TYPE OF FUNCTION	CODING
Expressive	EXP
Directive	DIR
Referential	REF
Metalinguistic	META
Phatic	PHAT
Poetic	POET

**Apply the Coding to Data**

Conference, please stand and join me to show your appreciation to our amazing emergency services (PHAT). Thanks to our police officers, community support officers and staff. Thanks to our firefighters and control room operators. Thanks to our frontline NHS staff, and all who support them – our paramedics, nurses, doctors and health workers. And thanks to our transport staff who are so often on the front line.

**Figure 3.5 Example of Highlighting and Coding**

### 3.2.4 Classifying Data

The researcher applied the data into a table to classify the data. There were two table, table of language style and table of language function. The way to read the data in the table 3.3 and 3.4 were “Pr” for paragraph, “Ln” for line. Example: “Pr.1,Ln.1” means paragraph 1 line 1.

**Table 3.3 Classification Data of Language Style**

No	TYPE OF LANGUAGE	Muhammad Ali	Sadiq Khan	ZakirNaik	Ahmed Deedat
1	FROZEN	-	-	Pr.4,Ln.6-7 Pr.5,Ln.4-6 Pr.6,Ln.4 Pr.7,Ln.4-5 Pr.10,Ln.2-3	Pr.2,Ln.16-19 Pr.2,Ln.21-22 Pr.2,Ln.24-26 Pr.2,Ln.26-28 Pr.2,Ln.29 Pr.4,Ln.7-8 Pr.5,Ln.2-4 Pr.6,Ln.5-6 Pr.6,Ln.13-14 Pr.7,Ln.9-12 Pr.8,Ln.11-17 Pr.8,Ln.18
2	FORMAL	-	Pr.1,Ln.1 Pr.9,Ln.1 Pr.10,Ln.1 Pr.12,Ln.2-4 Pr.16,Ln.1-2 Pr.21,Ln.1-2 Pr.23,Ln.1 Pr.29,Ln.1-2 Pr.30,Ln.1-2 Pr.31,Ln.1	Pr.3,Ln.7-8 Pr.6,Ln.1-3	Pr.1,Ln.1-6 Pr.3,Ln.1-5 Pr.3,Ln.9-13 Pr.4,Ln.6-7 Pr.6,Ln.1-4 Pr.6,Ln.14-15 Pr.8,Ln.3-5 Pr.11,Ln.12-15
3	CONSULTATIVE	Pr.5,Ln.1-4	-	Pr.3,Ln.2-4	Pr.8,Ln.1-2
4	CASUAL	Pr.1,Ln.1-2 Pr.2,Ln.1-2 Pr.6,Ln.8-9 Pr.10,Ln.4-6 Pr.12,Ln.4-5	Pr.5,Ln.1 Pr.11,Ln.1	-	Pr.3,Ln.8 Pr.4,Ln.9-10 Pr.6,Ln.4-5 Pr.7,Ln.12-14 Pr.7,Ln.17-19 Pr.7,Ln.20-23 Pr.8,Ln.21-22 Pr.8,Ln.29-31

**Table 3.4 Classification Data of Language Function**

No	FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE	Muhammad Ali	Sadiq Khan	ZakirNaik	Ahmed Deedat
1	Expressive	Pr.1,Ln.1-2	Pr.1,Ln.1 Pr.5,Ln.1 Pr.16,Ln.1-2 Pr.21,Ln.1-2 Pr.29,Ln.1-2 Pr.30,Ln.1-2 Pr.31,Ln.1	-	Pr.2,Ln.29 Pr.6,Ln.4-5
2	Directive	-	-	-	Pr.3,Ln.1-5 Pr.8,Ln.3-5
3	Referential	Pr.5,Ln.1-4 Pr.2,Ln.1-2 Pr.10,Ln.4-6	Pr.11,Ln.1 Pr.21,Ln.1-2 Pr.29,Ln.1-2	Pr.3,Ln.2-4 Pr.3,Ln.7-8 Pr.4,Ln.6-7 Pr.5,Ln.4-6 Pr.6,Ln.1-3 Pr.6,Ln.4 Pr.7,Ln.4-5 Pr.10,Ln.2-3	Pr.8,Ln.1-2 Pr.2,Ln.21-22 Pr.2,Ln.24-26 Pr.2,Ln.26-28 Pr.4,Ln.7-8 Pr.5,Ln.2-4 Pr.6,Ln.5-6 Pr.4,Ln.6-7 Pr.6,Ln.1-4 Pr.6,Ln.14-15 Pr.11,Ln.12-15 Pr.3,Ln.8 Pr.7,Ln.20-23 Pr.8,Ln.21-22 Pr.8,Ln.29-31
4	Metalinguistic	-	-	-	Pr.7,Ln.9-12
5	Phatic	-	Pr.10,Ln.1 Pr.16,Ln.1-2	-	Pr.2,Ln.24-26

### 3.2.5 Instrument

In this research, the researcher is the main instrument, and as supporting device the researcher used laptop, internet connection, YouTube Downloader applications, calculator, dictionary, books of experts, and note book for maximizing







## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

## 4.1 Findings

### 4.1.1 Types of Language Style

[illegible]

**Table 4.1 Percentage of Language Styles**

No	TYPE OF LANGUAGE	M. Ali		Sadiq Khan		ZakirNaik		Ahmed Deedat		TOTAL	
		Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%	Amt	%
1	FROZEN	-	-	-	-	5	62,5 %	12	41,28 %	17	30,77 %
2	FORMAL	-	-	10	83,3 %	2	25%	8	27,52 %	20	36,2 %
3	CONSULTATIVE	1	16,6 %	-	-	1	12,5 %	1	3,44%	3	5,43 %
4	CASUAL	5	83,3 %	2	16,6 %	-	-	8	27,52 %	15	27,15 %

Based on the table above we know that formal style is more dominant with percentage 36,2% from the whole data, followed by frozen style with percentage 30,77%, and in the third there is a casual style with percentage 27,15%, and the last is consultative style with percentage 5,43%. Consultative style is lesser than the other, which means that consultative style rarely appears in the speech or used by the speaker. There is no intimate style from four videos that used by researcher, because intimate style is the most informal style, so it is improper and impossible to appear inside the speech.

According to Table 4.1, in Muhammad Ali's speech there are only appear two types of language style, they are consultative style (16,6%), and casual style (83,3%). In Muhammad Ali's speech, casual style is more dominant than consultative style.

In Sadiq Khan's speech, there are only two types of language style, they are formal style (83,3%), and casual style (16,6%). Formal style is more dominant in Sadiq Khan speech.

In Zakir Naik speech, there are appears three types of language style, they are frozen style (62,5%), formal style (25%), and consultative style (12,5%). In Zakir Naik speech frozen style is more dominant than formal style and consultative style.

Ahmed Deedat had four language styles that appear in his speech, they are frozen style (41,28%), formal style (27,52%), consultative style (3,44%), and casual style (27,52%). In Ahmed Deedat speech, formal style and casual style are more dominant than frozen style and consultative style.

The researcher shows the data above about the whole language style used by moslem figures. It is to know which style that is mostly used by the moslem figures, and which style that are rarely used by moslem figures in their speech.

#### 4.1.1.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style is the highest language style. It is the most formal style of language style, and it is printed language that does not change. Frozen is the most formal style that is usually used in respectful situation, formal ceremony, and the frozen style is found in published works, historical, and religious documents. It is also called oratorical style which is characterized by the very careful selection of words, fixed form, and symbolic or historical nature. When someone gets married, the Master of Ceremonies (MC) delivers a speech using a certain language, which is frozen style that is only used at that time.

The following is some examples of utterances spoken by Zakir Naik and Ahmed Deedat in frozen style:

**Zakir Naik**

In this section, Zakir tries to explain to the audience that the origin of universe theory is already explained in the Al-Qur'an 1400 years ago before the big bang theory appeared. Right in 02:17, Zakir begins explaining about the origin of universe that is contain in surah Al Anbia Chapter 21 verse number 30. The following is the utterances of Zakir Naik that contained frozen style:

## Data 1

“You ask him the question but what you are talking about big bang is already mentioned in Qur’an, in Surah Anbia Chapter 21 verse number 30 “do not unbeliever see that the heaven and the earth were joined together and we clove them asunder”. What you are talking about big bang is already mentioned in the Qur’an 1400 years ago” (02:17 – 02:40)

In the sentence above, the underlined utterances “do not unbeliever see that the heaven and the earth were joined together and we clove them asunder”, are the frozen style. Zakir quotes it from Al-Qur’an in surah Al Anbia Chapter 21, which is unchangeable because Al-Qur’an is a religious document of Moslems. The language that is used in the quotation is very formal and not used for daily conversation. It is mentioned at the moment when we are in the lecture about religious teaching.

**Ahmed Deedat**

This is when Ahmed Deedat asks pastor Stanley about why there is so many Bible in this world, and each has different writer, some of the verses also have slight difference from one book to another, like “God” become “Gods” which is change the meaning from singular into plural. Then he quotes the verse from Bible:





### Data 3

“The world that we lived on, what the shape of this earth on which we live? The atheist will tell you: its spherical. When did we come to know? So he will tell us: it was 1579, when Francis Drake, when he sail around the earth, that he proved that the earth was spherical” (03:54 – 04.13)

At the utterance above, Zakir use formal type of language style. Of course because he is delivering speech about serious problem, and it is talking about God existence. And he delivered his speech carefully and in a low tempo of speech. The most people who deliver a speech in formal situation will talk in low tempo either, because it is to make audience comprehend what the speaker talking about and also to avoid the repetition in their speech. Then Zakir mentions the name of a person, he said **“Francis Drake”** with full name, which is the one of the characteristic of formal style.

**Sadiq Khan**

The following utterance is the opening of Sadiq speech. Sadiq starts his speech by greets the audience in Labour Brighton, United Kingdom (UK):

### Data 4

“Conference, it’s great to be back in Labour Brighton. And it’s great to see our Labour Party so fired up under Jeremy Corbyn. Labour confounded all expectations at the general election this year” (00:31 – 00:56)

From the utterance above, the underlined utterance “Conference, it’s great to be back in Labour Brighton” is indicated as formal style, because it is using the polite word and Sadiq use it in his speech. There is “**conference**” which is replacing “ladies and gentlemen” or “people” in the opening of his speech. The researcher thinks that the word “**conference**” is more polite than “ladies and gentlemen” or “people”, and

the word “**conference**” is rarely used in speech, especially by moslem figure while delivering their speech.

And then he mentions “**Jeremy Corbyn**” and “**Labour Brighton**”, Jeremy Corbyn has full name Jeremy Bernard Corbyn, but people know him as Jeremy Corbyn, and he is the Member of Parliament (MP), and Labour Brighton is a party where Sadiq joined in and he mention it clearly on his speech, and it is one of the characteristic of formal style.

## Ahmed Deedat

In this section, Deedat ask pastor Stanley to explain, why Christians has so many different bibles, and each of them actually have similar content, but some verses are written by different person. Is bible truly the word of God, or the word of third person who claim that is the word of God. The following utterance is:

## Data 5

“We would like the pastor to explain, who did this and who is doing this with the word of god, if it is the word of god” (18:14 – 18:21)

In the utterance above, Deedat using word “**would like**” which is polite form of “want to” that usually used in daily conversation and categorized as casual style. Usually, “would like” is used in the formal situation and some event, such as speech, debate, when we meet with the older people, etc.

#### 4.1.1.3 Consultative Style

The consultative is a two way participation of speech standard for work, business, and academia. In this register background technical information is provided

and interruptions are allowed. Also backchannel behavior such as “mmm hmm”, “uh huh” and “I see” are common. The sentence tend to be shorter (resemble or indeed, phrase) and less well planned (tend to spontaneous). Since it is spontaneous, people tend to repeat some unnecessary words, choose the wrong word choice or use many slang or jargon.

The following is some examples of utterances spoken by Muhammad Ali and Ahmed Deedat in consultative style:

## Muhammad Ali

In this part, Ali tries to explain to the Atheist the existence of God. Because the question that the audience ask to Ali is “what are you gonna do if you retire from boxing” and Ali answered that he will get prepare to meet God. But, as we know that not all the audiences have same religion as Ali, and some of them are Atheist, the group of people which does not believe the existence of God

### Data 6

“Alright... if I told you, you who don’t believe in God, if I told you that this glass sprung into existence, this glass made itself, no man made this glass, would you believe it? Would you believe if I just told you this thing made itself?” (01:42 – 01:59)

From the utterance above, there is some word which underlined, such as “**if I told**”, “**you**”, “**no man made this glass**”, and “**Would you believe if I just told you this thing made itself?**”. In the clause “**no man made this glass**” Ali just asserting the previous clause before comma, and in the sentence “**Would you believe if I just told you this thing made itself?**”, Ali also asserting the previous sentence. The

repetition is unnecessary, because without repeating those words the sentence is still readable and clear to hear. If there is no repetition in the utterance above it will be *“Alright... if I told you, who don’t believe in God, that this glass sprung into existence, this glass made itself, would you believe it?”* So it is included as consultative style because by its definition: “people tend to repeat some unnecessary words”.

**Zakir naik**

In this section, Zakir tries to show the audience about the possibilities of the answer that will be given by the Atheist in his speech. He is talking about the existence of God toward the audience, and he wants to give the Atheist a question about the existence from a new thing that no one ever seen before.

## Data 7

If I asked a question to him, that: “who will be the first person who will be able tell you the mechanism of this machinery or this object?” what can be his reply?  
What can he reply? (00:58 – 01:10)

From the utterance above, we know that Zakir repeat phrase “**what can be his reply?**” two times in a row and spontaneously, which is indicate that Zakir has used consultative style in his speech.

**Ahmed Deedat**

This part is when Deedat want to show the audience about the similar appearance of two bibles, but published in different time, the first bible is published at 1957, and the second bible is published in 1971. Through these bibles, Deedat want

to shows to pastor Stanley that there is some verses which similar, but written by the different person.

## Data 8

“These twins that I have, twins, twins. Now to show you that these things are not really twins, these are not identical, there is some deception here” (21:31 – 21:47)

This utterance is included into consultative style because in the beginning, Deedat repeat word “**twins**” three times. In the word “**these twins that I have**” is explaining about the identical bible that he bring in the stage, and the next words “**twins, twins**” are to emphasize his previous word, and to make the audience that those bibles are very identical appearance. But he repeat the word “**twins**” three times beside to emphasize, it is also spontaneous.

#### 4.1.1.4 Casual Style

It is often used in the conversation between friends or family. It is usually applied in daily conversation, in relaxed time such as when they picnic or sport, etc. It also uses colloquial words (informal words, and usually apply in daily conversation). In this style people often use slang language where the sentences tend to be shortened, inconsistencies, and the disappearing word.

The following is some examples of utterances spoken by Muhammad Ali, Sadiq Khan, and Ahmed Deedat in casual style:

# Muhammad Ali

This following utterance is when Ali will answer and explain the reason about what Ali going to do after he retire from his profession, boxing. Then when Ali starts to answer, there is appear casual style in Ali language:

## Data 9

“when I retire from boxing, I really don’t know. I wanna say something right here, this might make you all think” (00:07 – 00:13)

This is a utterance before Ali begin explain what is he going to do after retire from boxing to the audience. And there is a shortened word in Ali utterance at the sentence above. He said “**wanna**” which is short of “want to”. It shows that Ali using casual style in his speech, because the style that he use are similar to the style that mostly people use in their daily conversation.

**Sadiq Khan**

In this section, Sadiq tries to make the audience remember about the terrible fire accident of Grenfell tower in West London at June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017 (Wikipedia), and what Emma do for the neglected residents which is affected by the terrible accident.

Then in the following utterance, there is appear casual style:

## Data 10

“And by the way – hasn’t Emma been an amazing advocate for the neglected residents affected by the terrible Grenfell fire?” (03:05 – 03:15)

The utterance above is categorized into formal – informal (casual) style, because it is freely used in any situation. But if we want to make it more formal, we







functions, 2 referential functions, and 2 phatic functions. And secondly is followed by function in Ahmed Deedat frozen style by percentage 19,98% in total, it divided into 1 expressive function, 6 referential functions, 1 phatic function, and 1 metalinguistic function. And the third is function in Ahmed Deedat formal style by percentage 13,32% in total, it divided into 2 directive function, and 4 referential functions.

Table 4.2 shows Muhammad Ali's function of each language style that appear, there are: 1 expressive function in casual style by percentage 100%, 1 referential function in consultative style by percentage 33,3%, 2 referential functions in casual style by percentage 66,6%, and 1 metalinguistic function in casual style by percentage 100%. In Muhammad Ali speech there is no directive function, poetic function, and phatic function.

In Sadiq Khan speech, the researcher find 11 data of function of language on each language style that appear, there are: 6 expressive functions in formal style by percentage 85,7%, 1 expressive function in casual style by percentage 14,2%, 2 referential functions in formal style by percentage 100%, and 2 phatic functions in formal style by percentage 100%. In Sadiq Khan speech there is no directive function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function.

In Zakir Naik speech, the researcher find 8 data of function of language on each language style that appear, there are: 5 referential functions in frozen style by percentage 62,5%, 2 referential functions in formal style by percentage 25%, and 1 referential function in consultative style by percentage 12,5%. In Zakir Naik speech

there is no expressive function, directive function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic function.

According to Deedat data in the table above, the researcher get 21 data of language function on each style, there are 1 expressive function in frozen style by percentage 50%, 6 referential functions in frozen style by percentage 39,96%, 1 metalinguistic function in frozen style by percentage 100%, 1 phatic function in frozen style by percentage 100%, 2 directive functions in formal style by percentage 100%, 4 referential functions in formal style by percentage 26,64%, 1 referential function in consultative style by percentage 6,66%, 1 expressive function in casual style by percentage 50%, and 4 referential functions in casual style by percentage 26,64%. In Deedat speech the researcher did not found poetic function.

#### 4.1.2.1 Expressive Function

Expressive function is to express the addresser feelings toward the addressee, such as surprised, confuse, happy, sad, and etc. The purpose is mostly to produce an impression of certain emotion in communication (Lailiyah, 2018:52). From the explanation above the data show that expressive function appears in 100% of Muhammad Ali's casual style, 85% of Sadiq Khan's formal style, 14% of Sadiq Khan's casual style, 50% of Ahmed Deedat's frozen and casual styles.

### Muhammad Ali (Casual Style)

This following utterance is when Ali will answer and explain the reason about what Ali going to do after he retire from his profession, boxing. Then when Ali start to answer, there is appear casual style in Ali language:

## Data 12

“when I retire from boxing, I really don’t know. I wanna say something right here, this might make you all think” (00:07 – 00:13)

From the utterance above, Ali answer the question by the audience such as “**I really don’t know**”, it used to express an unknownness about the next things that Ali going to do after he retire from his profession, boxing.

### Sadiq Khan (Casual Style)

In this section, Sadiq tries to make the audience remember about the terrible fire accident of Grenfell Tower in West London at June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017 (Wikipedia), and what Emma do for the neglected residents which is affected by the terrible accident. Then in the following utterance, there is appear casual style:

## Data 13

“And by the way – hasn’t Emma been an amazing advocate for the neglected residents affected by the terrible Grenfell fire?” (03:05 – 03:15)

From the utterance above, Sadiq express the amazement in the phrase **“been an amazing”**, toward advocate called Emma, who handle the problem that happen in the neglected resident caused by burned Grenfell Tower at June 14<sup>th</sup>, 2017 ago.

## Sadiq Khan (Formal Style)

This following utterance is when Sadiq mentioning the one of the most valuable female members for Britain.

## Data 14

“You know it made me so proud to be the Labour Mayor when Cressida Dick was appointed as the first woman Met Commissioner in 188 years. And when Dany Cotton was appointed as the first woman Fire Commissioner in the brigade’s history”(13:31 – 13:55)

The utterance above which is underlined, **“it made me so proud”**, it is categorized as expressive function because Sadiq shows his pride, which is include as happy expression, toward the valuable female members in Britain.

## Ahmed Deedat (Casual Style)

In this following utterance is when Deedat tells the audience that before he attending the debate, pastor Stanley told him that he is fundamentalist person.

## Data 15

“as the pastor told me on the tape is that he is a fundamentalist, and I love that”(16:53 – 16:57)

From the utterance above, Deedat express his feeling toward the pastor, which was said that he is fundamentalist, by using **“I love that”** phrase.

#### 4.1.2.2 Directive Function

Directive function is to make the hearer, or the addressee doing something. It commonly find in command or request. The data show that directive function appears in 100% of Ahmed Deedat's formal style.

### Data 16

“now Chairman's a sat up, you can now start clock it the subject of the debate or dialogue is the Bible really the Word of God truly the Word of God”(11:06 – 11:21)

### 4.1.2.3 Referential Function

[illegible]



## Muhammad Ali (Consultative Style)

In this part, Ali tries to explain to the Atheist the existence of God. Because the question that the audience ask to Ali is “what are you gonna do if you retire from boxing” and Ali answered that he will get prepare to meet God. But, as we know that not all the audiences have same religion as Ali, and some of them are Atheist, the group of people which does not believe the existence of God.

## Data 17

“Alright... if I told you, you who don’t believe in God, if I told you that this glass sprung into existence, this glass made itself, no man made this glass, would you believe it? Would you believe if I just told you this thing made itself?” (01:42 – 01:59)

From the utterance above, there are two referential functions in one utterance. The first utterance is **“if I told you, you who don’t believe in God”**, word “you” is represent the Atheist, and the second utterance is **“if I told you that this glass sprung into existence”**, Ali describes about how the universe is appear, he describe to the Atheist about the creation using a glass as an example. Glass here refers to the universe. It cannot be exist without the presence of the creator or God.

### Muhammad Ali (Casual Style)

The following utterance is when Ali explains about the age that human probably can live. And every year after 30 years old, our bodies get reduction of its functionality and its metabolism.

## Data 18

“So now I’m 35 years old. 30 more years I’ll be 65. We don’t have no more influence, we can’t do nothing much at 65, your wife will tell you that”(00:24 – 00:35)

From the utterance above, Ali describing what happen when we getting old in the clause **“We don’t have no more influence”**, it is refers to lifetime at that age, and also the ability of our bodies to do activities will get reductions. And the clause **“we can’t do nothing much at 65”**, is talking about the situation when the human reach age 65.

**Sadiq Khan (Formal Style)**

This following utterance is when Sadiq describing what is happen in the London today toward the London emergency services.

## Data 19

“But Conference, this isn’t the 1990s. This is now. It’s like Back to the Future, but it isn’t funny. Tory cuts to our emergency services have made it harder to keep us safe. A billion pounds cut from the Met Police – a billion pounds less for London’s policing budget”(10:38 – 10:57)

From the utterance above Sadiq describe the condition of their emergency services, and then he mentions **“It’s like Back to the Future, but it isn’t funny”**, it refers to the film that released at 80’s. We know that Back to The Future is an 80’s comedy-science fiction film, but Sadiq describe that the condition of London emergency services are like Back to The Future film, but it is not funny at all because it is real life, not an imagination life.

## Zakir Naik (Frozen Style)

This following utterance is when Zakir describing about the shape of the earth according to Al Qur'an, which is recently known by sailor named Franciss Drake at 1597.

## Data 20

“But the Qur’an said 1400 years ago, in surah Naziat, Chapter 79, verse 30,”and there after, we have made the earth eggs shape”(04:14 – 04:24)

The utterance above is describing about the shape of the earth, which is recently known by the sailor named Franciss Drake at 1597. The sentence “**we have made the earth eggs shape**”, according to himself the shape is more like egg of the ostrich, because the shape of ostrich eggs is not completely round, but it is geospherical.

## Zakir Naik (Formal Style)

This following utterance is when Zakir ask the Atheist about the work from the mechanism of the machinery that no one ever seen in the world before.

## Data 21

“The reply the Atheist will give you, is the first person who will tell you the mechanism is: the manufacturer, some may say the creator, some may say the inventor, some may say the producer” (01:23 – 01:35)

From the utterance above, Zakir describes about the existence of the creator or God to the audience. Because Atheist do not believe in God so he describe the universe as a machinery, and the reply that Atheist may give to us is **“the manufacturer, some may say the creator, some may say the inventor, some may say the producer”**, which is mean that all the definition that given by the Atheist are represented God.

## Zakir Naik (Consultative Style)

In this section, Zakir tries to show the audience about the possibilities of the answer that will be given by the Atheist in his speech. He is talking about the existence of God toward the audience, and he wants to give the Atheist a question about the existence of a new thing that no one has ever seen before.

## Data 22

“If I asked a question to him, that: “who will be the first person who will be able tell you the mechanism of this machinery or this object?” what can be his reply? What can he reply?”(00:58 – 01:10)

From the utterance above the referential function is when Zakir say “**to him**”, “him” is represent the Atheist, because at that time he delivered a speech tagging another religion as example, and he use Atheist as example.

### Ahmed Deedat (Frozen Style)

This following utterance is when Deedat explain about the twin Bibles  
that actually not same.

## Data 23

“by God they are not the same, even these twins are not the same they may look like Siamese twins but they are not”(13:56 – 14:04)

The utterance above, word **“they are not the same, even these twins are not the same”** is directed to Bible which have a similar appearance, but in the content there are several differences that found by Deedat.

## Ahmed Deedat (Formal Style)

This following utterance is when Deedat tells about the content of the Qur'an. According to him Qur'an is a verbal revelation or direct word from Allah (God), but in Bible he said that it is not the verbal revelation of God, but the third person who quoted from the true Bible, and the third person freely add or delete some word in certain verses, so it make the Bible originality lost.

## Data 25

“any book claiming to be from God ought to be infallible, no contradiction. That is the claim of the Quran, the same test should apply to the Holy Bible, if it is the book of God you should have no contradictions”(34:38 – 34:53)

The utterance above is included in the referential function, because in the word “**you should have no contradictions**” directed to the content of the Bible, such as the chapter and verses inside the Bible.

### Ahmed Deedat (Consultative Style)

This part is when Deedat want to show the audience about the similar appearance of two bibles, but published in different time, the first bible is published at 1957, and the second bible is published in 1971. Through these bibles, Deedat want to shows to pastor Stanley that there is some verses which similar, but written by the different person.

## Data 24

“These twins that I have, twins, twins. Now to show you that these things are not really twins, these are not identical, there is some deception here” (21:31 – 21:47)

From the utterance above, the word **“these twins that I have”** twin that he means is the Bible, it have similar appearance, but published in different year.

### Ahmed Deedat (Casual Style)

This utterance occur when Deedat asking to the pastor about what Bible did he believes, but Deedat did not say “Bible” word in his utterance, but he use the similar definition as “Bible” word.

## Data 25

“Brother, Stanley do you accept this as the Word of God?” (12:23 – 12:25)

From the utterance above, we know that Deedat talking about the Bible that he brought there using phrase **“this as the Word of God”**, he intend to say “Bible” but he did it in indirect ways.

#### 4.1.2.4 Metalinguistic Function

The use of this function is to discuss or describe the language itself, to clarify, and to renegotiate it. Metalinguistic is also used in question statement which the message needs clarification (Lailiyah 2018: 55). The data above show that the metalinguistic function only appears in 100% Ahmed Deedat's frozen style.

### Ahmed Deedat (Frozen Style)

The following utterance when Deedat showed his opponent in the debate, pastor Stanley, about the mistake in the writing of Bible. So there we know that the verse in book of Deutronomy, which delivered by Deedat is not a verbal revelation. It is written by someone else.

## Data 26

“the last book the book of Deuteronomy chapter 34 we read, so Moses the servant of the Lord died”. Died is past tense, died in English past tense. “in the land of Moab, according to the word of the Lord and the God Almighty buried him in a valley in the land of Moab over against beth-peor but no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day”. **(19:33 – 20:11)**

From the utterance above we know that in the book of Deuteronmy chapter 34, there is sentence that read by Deedat “so Moses the servant of the Lord **“died”** in the land of Moab”. Then Deedat criticize the word **“died”**. According to the definition that metalinguistic function is to describe or discuss about the language itself, same as when Deedat criticize word **“died”** in book of Deuteronmy chapter 34. His opinion is if Bible is verbal revelation, it should be using present tense, if it used past tense then it is not a verbal revelation, but someone else who write it.

#### 4.1.2.5 Phatic Function

Phatic function is concern in the interaction between the speaker or addresser, to the audience or addressee, to show their sociability toward the hearer. It also can be known that this function commonly used in everyday conversation such as greeting, complements, gossip, etc (Lailiyah, 2018:56). From the data above, the phatic function appears in 100% of Sadiq Khan's formal style, and 100% of Ahmed Deedat's frozen style.

**Sadiq Khan (Formal Style)**

This following utterance is when Sadiq ask the audience to appreciate the London emergency services that already serve the people of London by very well.

## Data 27



“Conference, please stand and join me to show your appreciation to our amazing emergency services. Thanks to our police officers, community support officers and staff. Thanks to our firefighters and control room operators. Thanks to our frontline NHS staff, and all who support them – our paramedics, nurses, doctors and health workers. And thanks to our transport staff who are so often on the front line”(05:43 – 06:42)

From the utterance above, Sadiq show his respect toward the London emergency services in the sentence **“please stand and join me to show your appreciation to our amazing emergency services”**. Then followed by the act after Sadiq ask the audience to stand up and give appreciation toward the London emergency services by great applause from the audience which has come at that day.

## Ahmed Deedat (Frozen Style)

This following utterance is when Deedat talking about the commentary in the Bible that there are Christians which appreciated virtues of the Moslem.

## Data 29

“I'm reading from the book chapter 5 verse 82, the commentary on the verse it says “the meaning is not that they merely call themselves Christians, but they are such sincere Christians that they appreciate Muslim virtues”(09:40 – 10:04)

From the utterance above, the phatic function is shown in the sentence “**they appreciate Muslim virtues**”. The word “**appreciate**” is one of the complement, also to add the solidarity between Christians and Moslems, so the utterance above could be categorized into phatic function

From the finding of function of language above, the researcher states that the most dominant function that appears is referential function. All the Moslem figures had referential function. There is no one poetic function that appears inside their

speeches, because it is rarely used by the people when do a speech in front of the public, but it did not close the possibility of someone to use it in their speeches. It depends on what the topic that the speaker delivers to the audience.

## 4.2 Discussions

From the analysis above we know that every person has different language style and certain function inside of it while delivering speech in front of public, in this case is Moslem figures speeches. According to Lailiyah (2018), she said that language style itself has meaning that style which used speaker depend on with whom the speaker talking about and what situation when the speaker and hearer communicate (p, 66).

In this research, the researcher focus is to analyze the language style and the function in the utterances of Moslem figures speech. These Moslem figures are coming from different backgrounds, one of them is a famous boxer, and the other are people with high education and also have high position, so they can give massive influence toward the hearer. From the data collected, the researcher found 55 data of utterances that include in language style. The result is the highest frequency is formal style, because the setting and event which experienced by Moslem figures. Formal style is very well used in speech because it is polite, especially when used by Moslem figures, Allah says:

وَلَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ وَنَعْلَمُ مَا تُوَسْوِسُ بِهِ نَفْسُهُ<sup>ط</sup> وَنَحْنُ أَقْرَبُ إِلَيْهِ مِنْ حَبْلِ الْوَرِيدِ إِذْ يَتَلَقَّى الْمُتَلَقِّيَانِ عَنِ الْيَمِينِ وَعَنِ الشَّمَالِ قَعِيدٌ مَّا يَلْفِظُ مِنْ قَوْلٍ إِلَّا لَدَيْهِ رَقِيبٌ عَتِيدٌ

*“And We have already created man and know what his soul whispers to him, and We are closer to him than [his] jugular vein, when two angels recorded his deeds, one sat on the right and the other sat on the left. There was not a single word that he said but nearby the guardian angel who was always present” (Al-Qaf 50: 16-18)*

From the surah above, we knew that we were told to keep our language when we speak because there are angels who record our activity, even language that we use to speak. But there is one figure which using less formal style in his speech. However, after the simple calculation the researcher's frequent data is formal style. From all Moslems figure, there is none of them which use intimate style on their speeches, because generally speech is using formal language. The researcher also thinks that it could be difficult to use intimate style in speech because it is inappropriate and the most informal from the other style. But it does not rule out the possibility of using intimate style in speech.

In this research, the researcher also analyzed about function of language, and it has important part. The data from functions of language style that the researcher found is 45 data. The functions which appear in the speeches of Moslem figure are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, and phatic. The most dominant function that appears is referential function. According to table 4.2 referential functions is always appear in the Moslem figures speech, perhaps it caused by the frequency of information that the speaker refers at, appears in the speech. And there

is no poetic function in the speeches of Moslem figure. Because poetic function is depend on the content that the speaker will deliver, and also need a beauty aspect or interesting aspect inside the utterance, so it is rather difficult and rarely used in the speech. But sometimes there are speakers who using poetic function when they will close their speech. So poetic function is has a possibility to appear in speech.

Then, intimate style and poetic function are the point that does not appears in this research, but it does not rule out the possibility that they could appears in speech of someone in future. The possibility of poetic function appears in speech is higher than intimate style, because generally speech is delivered formally. Even though in Indonesia, there are many speaker whose end their speech using poets, such as *“bila ada sumur di ladang, bolehlah menumpang mandi. Bila ada umur yang panjang bolehlah kita berjumpa lagi.”*

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## 5.1 Conclusion

In this research, the researcher reveals all the language style that contain inside the speeches of Moslems figure. The most dominant language style is formal style, because literally speech is delivered by formal. So it needs a formal style as the basic element to speak in front of the audience.

[illegible]

There is a language style and function suggested by Joos (1976) and Jakobson (1960) that does not appear in the speech of Moslem figures. In this research the language style that does not appear is intimate style, because the data that are analyzed is speech, and it is delivered in public, and it is the most informal form of language style, so it is improper to deliver speech using intimate style. Therefore intimate style does not appear. But casual style is apparently acceptable used in deliver the speech. And the function that not appears in the Moslem figures speech is poetic function, because it is rarely use and rather difficult to insert a poetic function inside the speech, but in Indonesia people usually use poetic function to close the speech.

## 5.2 Suggestion

The researcher thinks that this thesis is far from perfect, so for the future research, perhaps the next researcher might do a research about language style in different topics such as drama, novel, short story, etc; or analyze the language style in speeches of Moslem female speakers; or perhaps the next researcher could find the intimate style and poetic function inside of the speeches.

Through this research the writer hopes this study give an advantage and interest for the future researcher and the reader, especially for the next researcher, the researcher hopes they able to develop this theory so it can give another significant result and more interesting topic or even new ways to analyze the language style, make sure that you understand about what are you going to take in your research, and





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